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### **Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)**

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

### **Applications of Embedded - FPGAs**

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

#### **Details**

Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	56520
Total RAM Bits	1869824
Number of I/O	200
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	325-TFBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	325-FCBGA (11x11)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2gl060t-1fcs325i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2gl060t-1fcs325i</a>

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1. For flash programming and retention maximum limits, see Table 5, page 7. For recommended operating conditions, see Table 4, page 6.

**Table 4 • Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Operating junction temperature	$T_J$	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
Programming junction temperatures <sup>1</sup>	$T_J$	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	$V_{DD}$	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 005, 010, 025, 050, 060 devices	$V_{PP}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 090 and 150 devices	$V_{PP}$	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	FDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_V DDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_ VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for PLL0 to PLL5	CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
High supply voltage for PLL SerDes[01]	SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power for SerDes[01] PLL Lane 0 to Lane 3. This is a 2.5 V SerDes internal PLL supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAPLL	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	
TX/RX analog I/O voltage. Low voltage power for the lanes of SerDesIF0. This is a 1.2 V SerDes PMA supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAIO	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
PCIe/PCS power supply	SERDES_[01]_VDD	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.2 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.5 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.425	1.5	1.575	V	
1.8 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
2.5 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	

**Table 22 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Voltage-Referenced I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
LPDDR			200	MHz
HSTL1.5 V			200	MHz
SSTL 2.5 V	255	350	200	MHz
SSTL 1.8 V			334	MHz
SSTL 1.5 V			334	MHz

**Table 23 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Differential I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	Unit
LVPECL (input only)	450		MHz
LVDS 3.3 V	267.5		MHz
LVDS 2.5 V	267.5	350	MHz
RSDS	260	350	MHz
BLVDS	250		MHz
MLVDS	250		MHz
Mini-LVDS	260	350	MHz

### AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions:  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 3.0\text{ V}$

**Table 91 • PCI/PCIX AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)**

On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		$T_{PYS}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	2.229	2.623	2.238	2.633	ns

**Table 92 • PCI/PCIX AC switching Characteristics for Transmitter for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

$T_{DP}$		$T_{ZL}$		$T_{ZH}$		$T_{HZ}$		$T_{LZ}$		Unit
-1	-Std									
2.146	2.525	2.043	2.404	2.084	2.452	6.095	7.171	5.558	6.539	ns

### 2.3.6 Memory Interface and Voltage Referenced I/O Standards

This section describes High-Speed Transceiver Logic (HSTL) memory interface and voltage reference I/O standards.

#### 2.3.6.1 High-Speed Transceiver Logic (HSTL)

The HSTL standard is a general purpose high-speed bus standard sponsored by IBM (EIA/JESD8-6). IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices support two classes of the 1.5 V HSTL. These differential versions of the standard require a differential amplifier input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

#### Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification (Applicable to DDRIO Bank Only)

**Table 93 • HSTL Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
Termination voltage	$V_{TT}$	0.698	0.750	0.803	V
Input reference voltage	$V_{REF}$	0.698	0.750	0.803	V

**Table 94 • HSTL DC Input Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high	$V_{IH}$ (DC)	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	1.575	V
DC input logic low	$V_{IL}$ (DC)	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	V
Input current high <sup>1</sup>	$I_{IH}$ (DC)			
Input current low <sup>1</sup>	$I_{IL}$ (DC)			

1. See [Table 24](#), page 22.

**Table 131 • SSTL15 DC Output Voltage Specification (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
<b>DDR3/SSTL15 Class I (DDR3 Reduced Drive)</b>				
DC output logic high	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DDI}$		V
DC output logic low	$V_{OL}$		$0.2 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Output minimum source DC current	$I_{OH}$ at $V_{OH}$	6.5		mA
Output minimum sink current	$I_{OL}$ at $V_{OL}$	-6.5		mA
<b>DDR3/SSTL15 Class II (DDR3 Full Drive)</b>				
DC output logic high	$V_{OH}$	$0.8 \times V_{DDI}$		V
DC output logic low	$V_{OL}$		$0.2 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Output minimum source DC current	$I_{OH}$ at $V_{OH}$	7.6		mA
Output minimum sink current	$I_{OL}$ at $V_{OL}$	-7.6		mA

**Table 132 • SSTL15 DC Differential Voltage Specification (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Unit
DC input differential voltage	$V_{ID}$	0.2	V

**Note:** To meet JEDEC electrical compliance, use DDR3 full drive transmitter.

**Table 133 • SSTL15 AC SSTL15 Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	$V_{DIFF}$ (AC)	0.3		V
AC differential cross point voltage	$V_x$ (AC)	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} - 0.150$	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} + 0.150$	V

**Table 134 • SSTL15 Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	$D_{MAX}$	667	Mbps	AC loading: per JEDEC specifications

**Table 135 • SSTL15 AC Calibrated Impedance Option (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance	$R_{REF}$	34, 40	$\Omega$	Reference resistor = 240 $\Omega$
Effective impedance value (ODT)	$R_{TT}$	20, 30, 40, 60, 120	$\Omega$	Reference resistor = 240 $\Omega$

**Table 168 • LVDS25 Receiver Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)**

On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.554	3.004	ns
100	2.549	2.999	ns

**Table 169 • LVDS25 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

$T_{DP}$		$T_{ZL}$		$T_{ZH}$		$T_{HZ}$		$T_{LZ}$		Unit
-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2.136	2.513	2.416	2.842	2.402	2.825	2.423	2.85	2.409	2.833	ns

**Table 170 • LVDS25 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

	$T_{DP}$		$T_{ZL}$		$T_{ZH}$		$T_{HZ}$		$T_{LZ}$		Unit
	-1	-Std									
No pre-emphasis	1.61	1.893	1.749	2.058	1.735	2.041	1.897	2.231	1.866	2.195	ns
Min pre-emphasis	1.527	1.796	1.757	2.067	1.744	2.052	1.905	2.241	1.876	2.207	ns
Med pre-emphasis	1.496	1.76	1.765	2.077	1.751	2.06	1.914	2.252	1.884	2.216	ns

**LVDS33 AC Switching Characteristics****Table 171 • LVDS33 Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)**

On Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.572	3.025	ns
100	2.569	3.023	ns

**Table 172 • LVDS33 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

$T_{DP}$		$T_{ZL}$		$T_{ZH}$		$T_{HZ}$		$T_{LZ}$		Unit
-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
1.942	2.284	1.98	2.33	1.97	2.318	1.953	2.298	1.96	2.307	ns

**Table 185 • M-LVDS DC Voltage Specification Output Voltage Specification (for MSIO I/O Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	$V_{OH}$	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
DC output logic low	$V_{OL}$	0.9	1.075	1.25	V

**Table 186 • M-LVDS Differential Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing (for MSIO I/O bank only)	$V_{OD}$	300	650	mV
Output common mode voltage (for MSIO I/O bank only)	$V_{OCM}$	0.3	2.1	V
Input common mode voltage	$V_{ICM}$	0.3	1.2	V
Input differential voltage	$V_{ID}$	50	2400	mV

**Table 187 • M-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed for MSIO I/O Bank**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	$D_{MAX}$	500	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 $\Omega$ differential load

**Table 188 • M-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	$R_T$	50	$\Omega$

**Table 189 • M-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	$V_{TRIP}$	Cross point	V
Resistance for enable path ( $T_{ZH}$ , $T_{ZL}$ , $T_{HZ}$ , $T_{LZ}$ )	$R_{ENT}$	2K	$\Omega$
Capacitive loading for enable path ( $T_{ZH}$ , $T_{ZL}$ , $T_{HZ}$ , $T_{LZ}$ )	$C_{ENT}$	5	pF

**AC Switching Characteristics**

Worst commercial-case conditions:  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$

**Table 190 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)**

On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.738	3.221	ns
100	2.735	3.218	ns

**Table 191 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Input Buffers)**

On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.495	2.934	ns
100	2.495	2.935	ns

**Table 192 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIO I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)**

$T_{DP}$		$T_{ZL}$		$T_{ZH}$		$T_{HZ}$		$T_{LZ}$		Unit
-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2.258	2.656	2.348	2.762	2.334	2.746	2.123	2.497	2.125	2.5	ns

### 2.3.7.4 Mini-LVDS

Mini-LVDS is an unidirectional interface from the timing controller to the column drivers and is designed to the Texas Instruments Standard SLDA007A.

#### Mini-LVDS Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

**Table 193 • Mini-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

**Table 194 • Mini-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Input voltage	$V_I$	0	2.925	V

**Table 195 • Mini-LVDS DC Output Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	$V_{OH}$	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
DC output logic low	$V_{OL}$	0.9	1.075	1.25	V

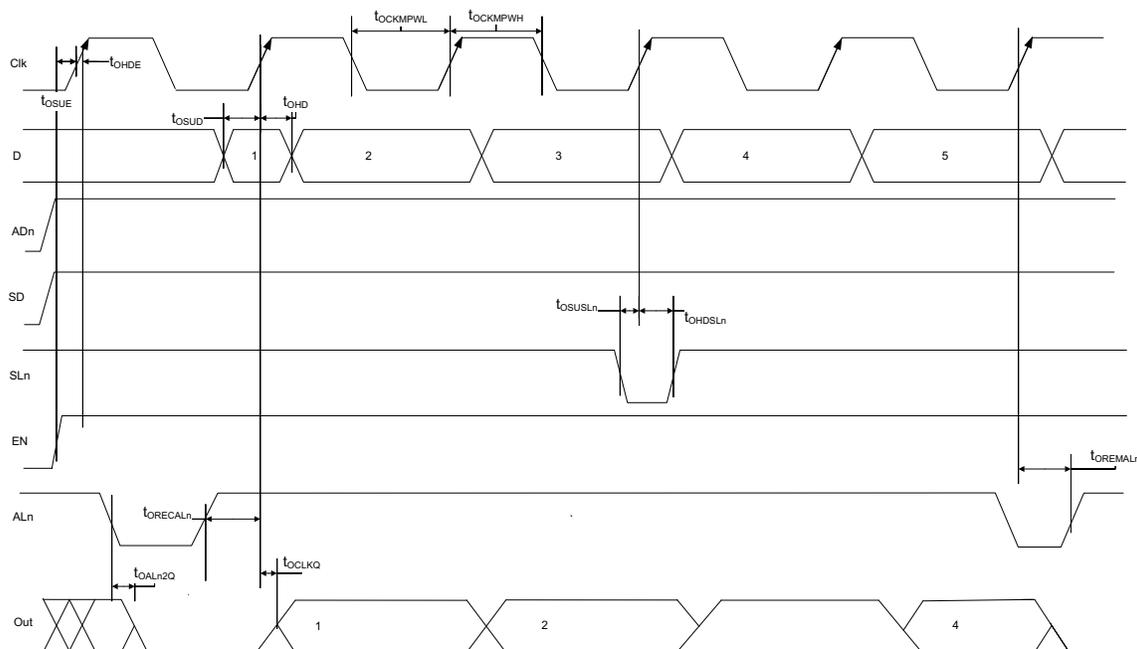
**Table 196 • Mini-LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing	$V_{OD}$	300	600	mV
Output common mode voltage	$V_{OCM}$	1	1.4	V
Input common mode voltage	$V_{ICM}$	0.3	1.2	V
Input differential voltage	$V_{ID}$	100	600	mV

**Table 197 • Mini-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	$D_{MAX}$	520	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 $\Omega$ differential load
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank)	$D_{MAX}$	700	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 $\Omega$ differential load

Figure 9 • I/O Register Output Timing Diagram



The following table lists the output/enable propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

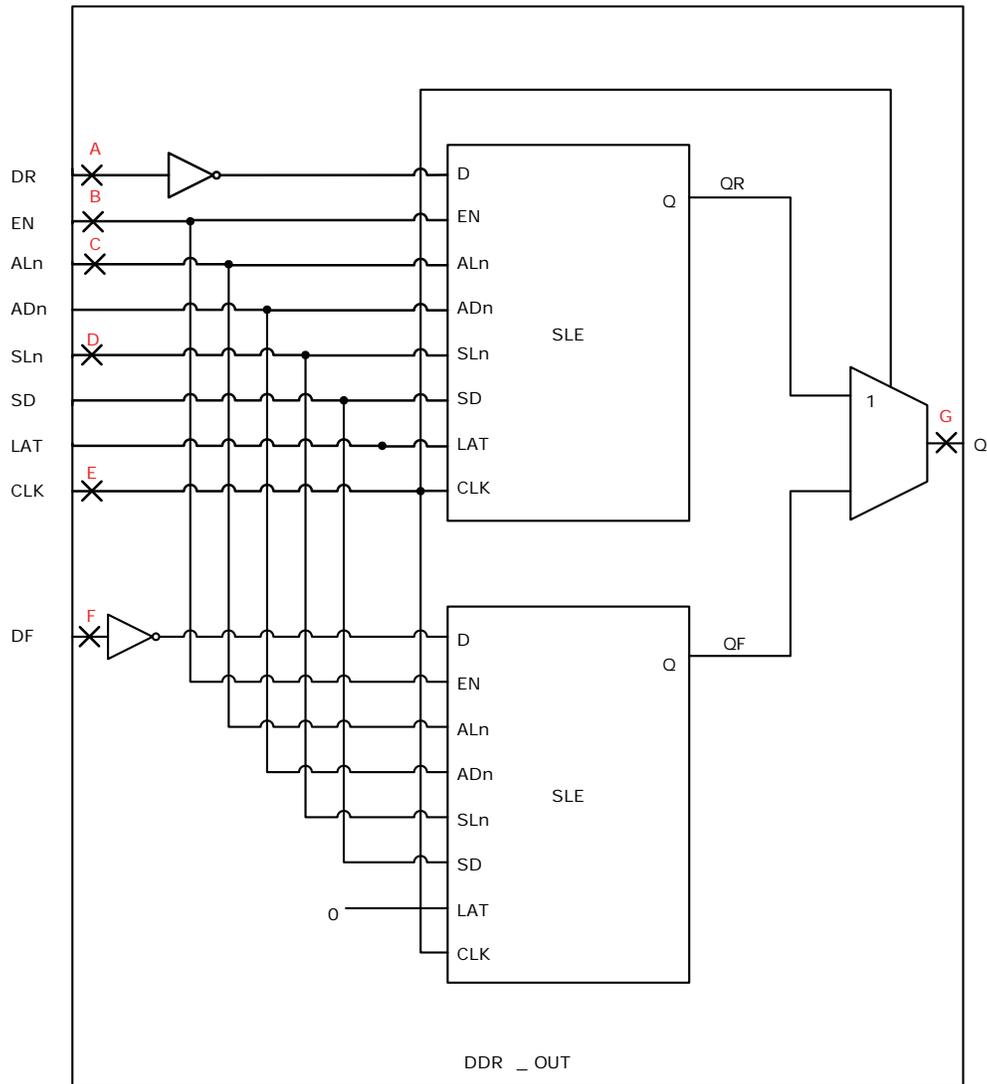
Table 220 • Output/Enable Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) <sup>1</sup>	-1	-Std	Unit
Bypass delay of the output/enable register	$T_{OBYP}$	F, G or H, I	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the output/enable register	$T_{OCLKQ}$	E, G or E, I	0.263	0.309	ns
Data setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUD}$	A, E or J, E	0.19	0.223	ns
Data hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHD}$	A, E or J, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUE}$	B, E	0.419	0.493	ns
Enable hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHE}$	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUSL}$	D, E	0.196	0.231	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHSL}$	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-q of the output/enable register (ADn = 1)	$T_{OALN2Q}$	C, G or C, I	0.505	0.594	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-q of the output/enable register (ADn = 0)		C, G or C, I	0.528	0.621	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the output/enable register	$T_{OREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the output/enable register	$T_{ORECALN}$	C, E	0.034	0.04	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the output/enable register	$T_{OWALN}$	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the output/enable register	$T_{OACKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the output/enable register	$T_{OACKMPWL}$	E, E	0.159	0.187	ns

1. For the derating values at specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, see Table 16, page 14 for derating values.

**2.3.9.4 Output DDR Module**

**Figure 12 • Output DDR Module**



### 2.3.10.2 Timing Characteristics

The following table lists the combinatorial cell propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

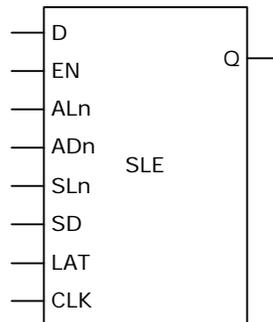
**Table 223 • Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays**

Combinatorial Cell	Equation	Symbol	-1	-Std	Unit
INV	$Y = !A$	$T_{PD}$	0.1	0.118	ns
AND2	$Y = A \cdot B$	$T_{PD}$	0.164	0.193	ns
NAND2	$Y = !(A \cdot B)$	$T_{PD}$	0.147	0.173	ns
OR2	$Y = A + B$	$T_{PD}$	0.164	0.193	ns
NOR2	$Y = !(A + B)$	$T_{PD}$	0.147	0.173	ns
XOR2	$Y = A \oplus B$	$T_{PD}$	0.164	0.193	ns
XOR3	$Y = A \oplus B \oplus C$	$T_{PD}$	0.225	0.265	ns
AND3	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C$	$T_{PD}$	0.209	0.246	ns
AND4	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	$T_{PD}$	0.287	0.338	ns

### 2.3.10.3 Sequential Module

IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs offer a separate flip-flop which can be used independently from the LUT. The flip-flop can be configured as a register or a latch and has a data input and optional enable, synchronous load (clear or preset), and asynchronous load (clear or preset).

**Figure 15 • Sequential Module**



**Table 242 •  $\mu$ SRAM (RAM512x2) in 512 x 2 Mode (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Write clock period	$T_{CCY}$	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	$T_{BLKCSU}$	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	$T_{BLKCHD}$	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	$T_{DINCSU}$	0.101		0.118		ns
Write input data hold time	$T_{DINCHD}$	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.247		0.29		ns
Write enable setup time	$T_{WECSU}$	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	$T_{WECHD}$	-0.03		-0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	$F_{MAX}$		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the  $\mu$ SRAM in 1024 x 1 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 243 •  $\mu$ SRAM (RAM1024x1) in 1024 x 1 Mode**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	$T_{CY}$	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	$T_{PLCY}$	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	$T_{CLK2Q}$		0.27		0.31	ns
Read access time without pipeline register				1.78		2.1
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	$T_{ADDRSU}$	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode			1.978		2.327	
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	$T_{ADDRHD}$	0.137		0.161		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode			-0.6		-0.71	
Read enable setup time	$T_{RDENSU}$	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	$T_{RDENHD}$	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	$T_{BLKSU}$	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	$T_{BLKHHD}$	-0.65		-0.77		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	$T_{BLK2Q}$		2.16		2.54	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	$T_{RSTREM}$	-0.02		-0.03		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)			0.046		0.054	

**Table 254 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (eNVM Only) (continued)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming	Auto Update	Programming Recovery	Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
150	161	161	161	Sec

**Table 255 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric and eNVM)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming	Auto Update	Programming Recovery	Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	47	27	28	Sec
010	77	35	35	Sec
025	150	42	41	Sec
050	33 <sup>1</sup>	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	291	83	82	Sec
090	427	109	108	Sec
150	708	157	160	Sec
005	41	48	49	Sec
010	86	87	87	Sec
025	87	85	86	Sec
050	85	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	78	86	86	Sec
090	154	162	162	Sec
150	161	161	161	Sec
005	87	67	66	Sec
010	161	113	113	Sec
025	229	120	121	Sec
050	112	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	368	161	158	Sec
090	582	261	260	Sec
150	867	309	310	Sec

1. Auto Programming in 050 device is done through SC\_SPI, and SPI CLK is set to 6.25 MHz.

The following table lists the math blocks with input register used and output in bypass mode in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 270 • Math Block with Input Register Used and Output in Bypass Mode**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input register setup time	$T_{MISU}$	0.149		0.176		ns
Input register hold time	$T_{MIHD}$	0.185		0.218		ns
Synchronous reset/enable setup time	$T_{MSRSTENSU}$	0.08		0.094		ns
Synchronous reset/enable hold time	$T_{MSRSTENHD}$	-0.012		-0.014		ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{MARSTREM}$	-0.005		-0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{MARSTREC}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Input register clock to output delay	$T_{MICQ}$		2.52		2.964	ns
CDIN to output delay	$T_{MCDIN2Q}$		1.951		2.295	ns

The following table lists the math blocks with input and output in bypass mode in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 271 • Math Block with Input and Output in Bypass Mode**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		Unit
		Max	Max	
Input to output delay	$T_{MIQ}$	2.568	3.022	ns
CDIN to output delay	$T_{MCDIN2Q}$	1.951	2.295	ns

### 2.3.15 Embedded NVM (eNVM) Characteristics

The following table lists the eNVM read performance in worst-case conditions when  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{PPNVM} = V_{PP} = 2.375\text{ V}$ .

**Table 272 • eNVM Read Performance**

Symbol	Description	Operating Temperature Range						Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
$T_J$	Junction temperature range	-55 °C to 125 °C		-40 °C to 100 °C		0 °C to 85 °C		°C
$F_{MAXREAD}$	eNVM maximum read frequency	25	25	25	25	25	25	MHz

The following table lists the eNVM page programming in worst-case conditions when  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{PPNVM} = V_{PP} = 2.375\text{ V}$ .

**Table 273 • eNVM Page Programming**

Symbol	Description	Operating Temperature Range						Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
$T_J$	Junction temperature range	-55 °C to 125 °C		-40 °C to 100 °C		0 °C to 85 °C		°C
$T_{PAGEPGM}$	eNVM page programming time	40	40	40	40	40	40	ms

**Table 276 • Cryptographic Block Characteristics (continued)**

Service	Conditions	Timing	Unit
SHA256	512 bits	540	kbps
	1024 bits	780	kbps
	2048 bits	950	kbps
	24 kbits	1140	kbps
HMAC	512 bytes	820	kbps
	1024 bytes	890	kbps
	2048 bytes	930	kbps
	24 kbytes	980	kbps
KeyTree		1.8	ms
Challenge-response	PUF = OFF	25	ms
	PUF = ON	7	ms
ECC point multiplication		590	ms
ECC point addition		8	ms

1. Using cypher block chaining (CBC) mode.

### 2.3.19 Crystal Oscillator

The following table describes the electrical characteristics of the crystal oscillator in the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs.

**Table 277 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – High Gain Mode (20 MHz)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		20		MHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.0047	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 060, and 090 devices
				0.0058	%	150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		200	300	ps	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		200	300	ps	010, 025, 050, and 060 devices
			250	410	ps	150 devices
			250	550	ps	005 and 090 devices
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		1.5		mA	010, 050, and 060 devices
			1.65		mA	005, 025, 090, and 150 devices
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V <sub>PP</sub>			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V <sub>PP</sub>	V	

**Table 277 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – High Gain Mode (20 MHz) (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			0.8	ms	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
				1.0	ms	090 and 150 devices

**Table 278 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – Medium Gain Mode (2 MHz)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		2		MHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.00105	%	050 devices
				0.003	%	005, 010, 025, 090, and 150 devices
				0.004	%	060 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		1	5	ns	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		1	5	ns	
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		0.3		mA	
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V <sub>PP</sub>			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V <sub>PP</sub>	V	
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			4.5	ms	010 and 050 devices
				5	ms	005 and 025 devices
				7	ms	090 and 150 devices

**Table 279 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – Low Gain Mode (32 kHz)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		32		kHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.004	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 060, and 090 devices
				0.005	%	150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		150	300	ns	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		150	300	ns	
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		0.044		mA	010 and 050 devices
			0.060		mA	005, 025, 060, 090, and 150 devices
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V <sub>PP</sub>			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V <sub>PP</sub>	V	
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			115	ms	005, 025, 050, 090, and 150 devices
				126	ms	010 devices

## 2.3.20 On-Chip Oscillator

The following tables describe the electrical characteristics of the available on-chip oscillators in the IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs.

**Table 280 • Electrical Characteristics of the 50 MHz RC Oscillator**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	F50RC	50		MHz	
Accuracy	ACC50RC	1	4	%	050 devices
		1	5	%	005, 025, and 060 devices
		1	6.3	%	090 devices
		1	7.1	%	010 and 150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYC50RC	49–51	46.5–53.5	%	
Output jitter (peak to peak)	JIT50RC	Period Jitter			
		200	300	ps	005, 010, 050, and 060 devices
		200	400	ps	150 devices
		300	500	ps	025 and 090 devices
		Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter			
		200	300	ps	005 and 050 devices
		320	420	ps	010, 060, and 150 devices
		320	850	ps	025 and 090 devices
Operating current	IDYN50RC	6.5		mA	

**Table 281 • Electrical Characteristics of the 1 MHz RC Oscillator**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	F1RC	1		MHz	
Accuracy	ACC1RC	1	3	%	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
		1	4.5	%	060, and 150 devices
		1	5.6	%	090 devices
Output duty cycle	CYC1RC	49–51	46.5–53.5	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 090 and 150 devices
		49–51	46.0–54.0	%	060 devices
Output jitter (peak to peak)	JIT1RC	Period Jitter			
		10	20	ns	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
		10	28	ns	060, 090 and 150 devices
		Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter			
		10	20	ns	005, 010, and 050 devices
		10	35	ns	025, 060, and 150 devices
		10	45	ns	090 devices
Operating current	IDYN1RC	0.1		mA	
Startup time	SU1RC	17		μs	050, 090, and 150 devices
		18		μs	005, 010, and 025 devices

## 2.3.24 Power-up to Functional Times

The following table lists the SmartFusion2 power-up to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 288 • Power-up to Functional Times for SmartFusion2**

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	647	500	531	483	474	524	647
$T_{POR2MSSRST}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	Fabric to MSS	644	497	528	480	468	518	641
$T_{MSSRST2OUT}$	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Output available at I/O	MSS to output	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
$T_{VDD2OUT}$	$V_{DD}$	Output available at I/O	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to output	3096	2975	3012	2959	2869	2992	3225
$T_{VDD2POR}$	$V_{DD}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2476	2487	2496	2486	2406	2563	2602
$T_{VDD2MSSRST}$	$V_{DD}$	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to MSS	3093	2972	3008	2956	2864	2987	3220
$T_{VDD2WPU}$	DEVRST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2500	2487	2509	2475	2507	2519	2617
	DEVRST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2504	2491	2510	2478	2517	2525	2620
	DEVRST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2479	2468	2493	2458	2486	2499	2595

**Note:** For more information about power-up times, see [UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide](#).

The following table lists the SerDes reference clock AC specifications in worst-case industrial conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 299 • SerDes Reference Clock AC Specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Reference clock frequency	$F_{REFCLK}$	100	160	MHz
Reference clock rise time	$T_{RISE}$	0.6	4	V/ns
Reference clock fall time	$T_{FALL}$	0.6	4	V/ns
Reference clock duty cycle	$T_{CYC}$	40	60	%
Reference clock mismatch	$M_{MREFCLK}$	-300	300	ppm
Reference spread spectrum clock	$SSC_{ref}$	0	5000	ppm

**Table 300 • HCSL Minimum and Maximum DC Input Levels (Applicable to SerDes REFCLK Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Recommended DC Operating Conditions</b>					
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
<b>HCSL DC Input Voltage Specification</b>					
DC Input voltage	$V_I$	0		2.625	V
<b>HCSL Differential Voltage Specification</b>					
Input common mode voltage	$V_{ICM}$	0.05		2.4	V
Input differential voltage	$V_{IDIFF}$	100		1100	mV

**Table 301 • HCSL Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speeds (Applicable to SerDes REFCLK Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>HCSL AC Specifications</b>					
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	$F_{MAX}$			350	Mbps
<b>HCSL Impedance Specifications</b>					
Termination resistance	$R_t$		100		$\Omega$

## 2.3.31 SmartFusion2 Specifications

### 2.3.31.1 MSS Clock Frequency

The following table lists the maximum frequency for MSS main clock in worst-case industrial conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 302 • Maximum Frequency for MSS Main Clock**

Symbol	Description	-1	-Std	Unit
M3_CLK	Maximum frequency for the MSS main clock	166	142	MHz

**Table 303 • I2C Characteristics (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	$D_{MAX}$			400	Kbps	Fast mode
				100	Kbps	Standard mode
Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter	$T_{FILT}$		50		ns	Fast mode

1. These values are provided for MSIO Bank–LVTTTL 8 mA Low Drive at 25 °C, typical conditions. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
2. These maximum values are provided for information only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on  $V_{DDIX}$ , drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
3.  $R(PULL-DOWN-MAX) = (VOLspec)/IOLspec$ .
4.  $R(PULL-UP-MAX) = (VDDImax-VOHspec)/IOHspec$ .

The following table lists the I<sup>2</sup>C switching characteristics in worst-case industrial conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ °C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

**Table 304 • I2C Switching Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		Unit
		Min	Min	
Low period of I2C_x_SCL	$T_{LOW}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
High period of I2C_x_SCL	$T_{HIGH}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
START hold time	$T_{HD;STA}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
START setup time	$T_{SU;STA}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
DATA hold time	$T_{HD;DAT}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
DATA setup time	$T_{SU;DAT}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
STOP setup time	$T_{SU;STO}$	1	1	PCLK cycles

**Figure 21 • I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Parameter Definition**

